(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2866.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1801.

WASHINGTON CITY.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 7, 1801.

THIS being the conſtitutional day for the meeting of congreſs, the houſe of repreſentatives convened in their new chamber in the ſouth wing of the capital.

At half paſt eleven o'clock the members took their ſeats, preſent 81 members.

A quorum being preſent, the members proceeded to the choice of a ſpeaker, Mr. Griſwold and Mr. Davis were tellers.

When the ballots being taken the following reſult was declared.

58 votes for Nathaniel Macon,
26 for James A. Bayard,
2 for gen. Samuel Smith.

Whereupon Mr. Macon was declared ſpeaker, and conducted to the chair.

On which he made his acknowledgments to the houſe for the honour conferred on him, with an aſſurance that it would be his endeavour to diſcharge the duties of the chair with integrity and fidelity.

The ſpeaker was then qualified to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, after which he qualified the members to the ſame effect.

The houſe proceeded to the election of a clerk. The ballots being counted, it appeared that

John Beckley had 57 votes
Mr. Oſwald 29

On which Mr. Beckley appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Otis delivered a meſſage from the ſenate, informing the houſe that the ſenate had made a quorum, and had in the abſence of the vice-preſident choſen Abraham Baldwin preſident pro tempore, and that they were ready to proceed to buſineſs.

On motion of general Smith of Maryland, the houſe reſolved that a meſſage be ſent by the clerk to the ſenate, informing them that the houſe had made choice of Nathaniel Macon as ſpeaker, and that they were ready to proceed to buſineſs.

Mr. Wheaton was choſen ſerjeant at arms by an almoſt unanimous vote.

Mr. Claxton was unanimouſly choſen door keeper, and Mr. Dunn aſſiſtant door keeper.

Mr. Otis delivered a meſſage from the ſenate, informing the houſe that they had appointed a committee, to unite with a committee of the houſe, to wait upon the preſident, and inform him that the two houſes had formed and were ready to receive any communication from him; and that on their part they had choſen Mr. Anderſon and Mr. Jackſon.

The houſe immediately concurred, and appointed Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Griſwold and Mr. Davis.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing the houſe that they had appointed a committee, to unite with a committee to be appointed by the houſe, to take into conſideration a ſtatement made by the clerk of the ſenate, of the books and charts belonging to congreſs in his hands.

The houſe concurred, and a committee of three members was appointed.

Reſolved, that each member be permitted to receive during the ſeſſion, at the public expence, three news-papers.

Reſolved, that the rules of the laſt houſe, until altered by this houſe, remain in force.

On motion, *Reſolved*, that a committee of five members be appointed to prepare a ſet of ſtanding rules for the houſe.

The committee appointed to wait on the preſident, reported that they had executed the duty aſſigned them, and that the preſident had informed them that he would ſubmit his communications to each houſe to-morrow.

December 9.

Preſident's Meſſage.

The following meſſage was yeſterday delivered by Mr. Lewis, the preſident's ſecretary, to the ſpeaker of the houſe, and read by the clerk.

December 8, 1801.

SIR,

The circumſtances under which we find ourſelves at this place rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practiſed, of making by perſonal addreſs the firſt communications between the legiſlative and executive branches, I have adopted that by meſſage, as uſed on all ſubſequent occaſions through the ſeſſion. In doing this, I have had principal regard to the convenience of the legiſlature, to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarraſſment of immediate anſwers, on ſubjects not yet fully before them, and to the benefits thence reſulting to the public affairs. Truſting that a procedure, founded in theſe motives, will meet their approbation, I beg leave through you, Sir, to communicate the incloſed meſſage, with the documents accompanying it, to the honourable the houſe of repreſentatives, and pray you to accept, for yourſelf and them, the homage of my high reſpect and conſideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

The honourable the ſpeaker
of the houſe of repreſentatives.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
And of the House of Representatives,

IT is a circumſtance of ſincere gratification to me, that on meeting the great council of the nation, I am able to announce to them on grounds of reaſonable certainty, that the wars and troubles, which have for ſo many years afflicted our ſiſter nations, have at length come to an end; and that the communications of peace and commerce are once more opening among them. Whilſt we devoutly return thanks to the Beneficent Being who has been pleaſed to breathe into them the ſpirit of conciliation and forgiveneſs, we are bound, with peculiar gratitude, to be thankful to him that our own peace has been preſerved through ſo perilous a ſeaſon; and ourſelves permitted quietly to cultivate the earth, and to practiſe and improve thoſe arts which tend to increaſe our comforts. The aſſurances indeed of friendly diſpoſition received from all the powers with whom we have principal relations, had inſpired a confidence that our peace with them would not have been diſturbed. But a ceſſation of the irregularities which had afflicted the commerce of neutral nations, and the irritations and injuries produced by them, cannot but add to this confidence; and ſtrengthens at the ſame time, the hope that wrongs committed on unoffending friends, under a preſſure of circumſtances, will now be reviewed with candour, and will be conſidered as founding juſt claims of retribution for the paſt, and new aſſurance for the future.

Among our Indian neighbours alſo a ſpirit of peace and friendſhip generally prevails, and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements, and the practice of huſbandry, and of the houſehold arts, have not been without ſucceſs: that they are become more and more ſenſible of the ſuperiority of this dependence for cloathing and ſubſiſtence, over the precarious reſources of hunting and fiſhing; and already we are able to announce that, inſtead of that conſtant diminution of their numbers produced by their wars and their wants, ſome of them begin to experience an increaſe of population.

To this ſtate of general peace with which we have been bleſſed, one only exception exiſts. Tripoli, the leaſt conſiderable of the Barbary ſtates, had come forward with demands unfounded either in right or in compact, and had permitted itſelf to denounce war, on our failure to comply before a given day. The ſtyle of the demand admitted but one anſwer. I ſent a ſmall ſquadron of frigates into the Mediterranean, with aſſurances to that power of our ſincere deſire to remain in peace; but with orders to protect our commerce againſt the threatened attack. The meaſure was ſeaſonable and ſalutary. The bey had already declared war in form. His cruiſers were out. Two had arrived at Gibraltar. Our commerce in the Mediterranean was blockaded; and that of the Atlantic in peril. The arrival of our ſquadron diſpelled the danger. One of the Tripolitan cruiſers having fallen in with and engaged the ſmall ſchooner Enterprize, commanded by lieut. Sterett, which had gone out as a tender to our large veſſels, was captured, after a heavy ſlaughter of her men, without the loſs of a ſingle one on our part. The bravery exhibited by our citizens on that element, will, I truſt, be a teſtimony to the world, that it is not a want of that virtue which makes us ſeek their peace; but a conſcientious deſire to direct the energies of our nation to the multiplication of the human race, and not to its deſtruction. Unauthoriſed by the conſtitution, without the ſanction of congreſs, to go beyond the line of defence, the veſſel being diſabled from committing further hoſtilities, was liberated, with its crew. The legiſlature will doubtleſs conſider whether, by authoriſing meaſures of offence alſo, they will place our force on an equal footing with that of its adverſaries. I communicate all material information on this ſubject, that in the exerciſe of the important function, confided by the conſtitution to the legiſlature excluſively, their judgment may form itſelf on a knowledge and conſideration of every circumſtance of weight.

I wiſh I could ſay that our ſituation with all the other Barbary ſtates was entirely ſatisfactory. Diſcovering that ſome delays had taken place in the performance of certain articles ſtipulated by us, I thought it my duty, by immediate meaſures for fulfilling them, to vindicate to ourſelves the right of conſidering the effect of departure from ſtipulation on their ſide. From the papers which will be laid before you, you will be enabled to judge whether our treaties are regarded by them as fixing at all the meaſure of their demands, or as guarding againſt the exerciſe of force, our veſſels within their power; and to conſider how far it will be ſafe and expedient to leave our affairs with them in their preſent poſture.

I lay before you the reſult of the cenſus lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are to reduce the enſuing rates of repreſentation and taxation. You will perceive that the increaſe of numbers, during the laſt ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promiſes a duplication in little more than twenty-two years. We contemplate this rapid growth, and the proſpect it holds up to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do to others in ſome future day, but to the ſettlement of the extenſive country ſtill remaining vacant within our limits, to the multiplication of men, ſuſceptible of happineſs, educated in the love of order, habituated to ſelf government, and valuing its bleſſings above all price.

Other circumſtances, combined with the increaſe of numbers, have produced an augmentation of revenue ariſing from conſumption, in a ratio far beyond that of population alone; and though the changes in foreign relations, now taking place ſo deſirably for the whole world, may for a ſeaſon affect this branch of revenue, yet, weighing all probabilities of expence, as well as of income, there is reaſonable ground of confidence that we may now ſafely diſpenſe with all the internal taxes, comprehending excifes, ſtamps, auctions, licences, carriages and refined ſugars; to which the poſtage on news-papers may be added to facilitate the progreſs of information: and that the remaining ſources of revenue will be ſufficient to provide for the ſupport of government, to pay the intereſt of the public debts, and to diſcharge the principals in ſhorter periods than the laws, or the general expectation had contemplated. War, indeed, and untoward events may change this proſpect of things, and call for expences which the impoſts could not meet. But ſound principles will not juſtify our taxing the induſtry of our fellow-citizens to accumulate treaſure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not, perhaps, happen, but from the temptations offered by that treaſure.

Theſe views, however, of reducing our burthens, are formed on the expectation, that a ſenſible, and at the ſame time, a ſalutary reduction may take place in our habitual expenditures. For this purpoſe, thoſe of the civil government, the army and navy, will need reviſal. When we conſider that this government is charged with the external and mutual relations only of theſe ſtates; that the ſtates themſelves have principal care of our perſons, our property, and our reputation; conſtituting the great field of human concerns, we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expenſive; whether offices and officers have not been multiplied unneceſſarily, and ſometimes injuriouſly to the ſervice they were meant to promote. I will cauſe to be laid before you an eſſay towards a ſtatement, of thoſe who, under public employment of various kinds, draw money from the treaſury, or from our citizens. Time has not permitted a perfect enumeration, the ramifications of office being too multiplied and remote to be completely traced in a firſt trial—Among thoſe who are dependent on executive diſcretion, I have begun the reduction of what was deemed unneceſſary. The expences of diplomatic agency have been conſiderably diminiſhed. The inſpectors of internal revenue, who were found to obſtruct the accountability of the inſtitution, have been diſcontinued. Several agencies, created by executive authority, on ſalaries fixed by that alſo, have been ſuppreſſed, and ſhould ſuggeſt the expediency of regulating that power by law, ſo as to ſubject its exerciſes to legiſlative inſpection and ſanction. Other reformations of the ſame kind will be purſued with that caution which is requiſite, in removing uſeleſs things, not to injure what is retained. But the great maſs of public officers is eſtabliſhed by law, and therefore by law alone can be aboliſhed. Should the legiſlature think it expedient to paſs this roll in review, and to try all its parts by public utility, they may be aſſured of every aid and light which executive information can yield.

Conſidering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increaſe expence to the ultimate term of burthen which the citizen can bear, it behooves us to avail ourſelves of every occaſion which preſents itſelf for taking off the ſurcharge; that it never may be ſeen here that, after leaving to labour the ſmalleſt portion of its earnings on which it can ſubſiſt, government ſhall itſelf conſume the reſidue of what it was inſtituted to guard.

In our care too of the public contributions intruſted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers againſt their diſſipation, by appropriating ſpecific ſums to every ſpecific purpoſe for which they are called; by diſallowing all applications of money

varying from the appropriation in object or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious and uniform.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, as prepared by the secretary of the treasury, will, as usual, be laid before you. The success which has attended the late sales of the public lands shews that, with attention they may be made an important source of receipt. Among the payments, those made in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt, will shew that the public faith has been exactly maintained. To these will be added an estimate of appropriations necessary for the ensuing year. This last will of course be affected by such modifications of the system of expence as you shall think proper to adopt.

A statement has been formed by the secretary at war, on mature consideration, of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient, and of the number of men requisite for each garrison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military establishment. For the surplus no particular use can be pointed out. For defence against invasion, their number is nothing; nor is it considered needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up, in time of peace for that purpose. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point in our circumference where an enemy may chuse to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them, is the body of neighbouring citizens, as formed into a militia. On these collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading force, it is best to rely not only to meet the first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defence until regulars may be engaged to relieve them. These considerations render it important that we should, at every session, continue to amend the defects, which from time to time shew themselves, in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect: nor should we now, or at any time, separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the militia, which we could do, were an enemy at our door.

The provision of military stores on hand will be laid before you, that you may judge of the additions still requisite.

With respect to the extent to which our naval preparations should be carried, some difference of opinion may be expected to appear; but just attention to the circumstances of every part of the union will doubtless reconcile all. A small force will probably continue to be wanted, for actual service in the Mediterranean. Whatever annual sum beyond that you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations, would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any exigence calls them into use. Progress has been made as will appear by papers now communicated, in providing materials for 74 gun ships as directed by law.

How far the authority given by the legislature for procuring and establishing sites for naval purposes, has been perfectly understood and pursued in the execution, admits of some doubt. A statement of the expences already incurred on that subject shall be laid before you. I have in certain cases, suspended or slackened these expenditures, that the legislature might determine whether so many yards are necessary as have been contemplated. The works at this place are among those permitted to go on; and 5 of the 7 frigates directed to be laid up, have been brought and laid up here, where, besides the safety of their position, they are under the eye of the executive administration, as well as of its agents, and where yourselves also will be guided by your own view, in the legislative provisions respecting them, which may from time to time be necessary. They are preserved in such condition, as well the vessels as whatever belongs to them, as to be at all times ready for sea on a short warning. Two others are yet to be laid up, so soon as they shall have received the repairs requisite to put them also in a sound condition. As a superintending officer will be necessary at each yard, his duties and emoluments, hitherto fixed by the executive, will be a more proper subject for legislation. A communication will be made of our progress in the execution of the law respecting the vessels directed to be sold.

The fortifications of our harbours, more or less advanced, present considerations of great difficulty. While some of them are on a scale sufficiently proportioned to the advantages of their position, to the efficacy of their protection, and the importance of the points within it, others are so extensive, will cost so much in the first erection, so much in their maintenance, and require such a force to garrison them, as to make it questionable what is best now to be done. A statement of those commenced or projected, of the expences already incurred, and estimates of their future cost, as far as can be foreseen, shall be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge whether any alteration is necessary in the laws respecting this subject.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are then most thriving, when left most free to individual enterprise. Protection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed. If in the course of your observations or inquiries, they should appear to need any aid, within the limits of our constitutional powers, your sense of their importance is a sufficient assurance they will occupy your attention. We cannot, indeed, but all feel an anxious solicitude for the difficulties under which our carrying trade will soon be placed. How far it can be relieved, otherwise than by time, is a subject of important consideration.

The judiciary system of the United States, and especially that portion of it recently erected, will of course present itself to the contemplation of congress; and that they may be able to judge of the proportion which the institution bears to the business it has to perform, I have caused to be procured from the several states, and now lay before congress, an exact statement of all the causes decided since the first establishment of the courts, and of those which were depending when additional courts and judges were brought in to their aid.

And while on the judiciary organization it will be worthy your consideration whether the protection of the inestimable institution of juries has been extended to all the cases involving the security of our persons and property. Their impartial selection also being essential to their value; we ought further to consider whether that is sufficiently secured in those states, where they are named by a marshal depending on executive will, or designated by the court, or by officers dependent on them.

I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial to a great porportion of those who ask it; and controls a policy pursued, from their first settlement, by many of these states, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to develope character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a *bona fide* purpose of embarking his life and fortunes permanently with us? with restrictions, perhaps to guard against the fraudulent usurpation of our flag; an abuse which brings so much embarrassment and loss on the genuine citizen, and so much danger to the nation of being involved in war, that no endeavour should be spared to detect and suppress it.

These, fellow-citizens, are the matters respecting the state of the nation, which I have thought of importance to be submitted to your consideration at this time. Some others of less moment, or not yet ready for communication, will be the subject of separate messages. I am happy in this opportunity of committing the arduous affairs of our government to the collected wisdom of the union. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to inform, as far as in my power, the legislative judgment; nor to carry that judgment into faithful execution. The prudence and temperance of your discussions will promote, within your own walls, that conciliation which so much befriends rational conclusion, and by its example, will encourage among our constituents that progress of opinion which is tending to unite them in object and in will. That all should be satisfied with any one order of things is not to be expected; but I indulge the pleasing persuasion that the great body of our citizens will cordially concur in honest and disinterested efforts, which have for their object to preserve the general and state governments in their constitutional form and equilibrium; to maintain peace abroad, and order and obedience to the laws at home; to establish principles and practices of administration favourable to the security of liberty and property, and to reduce expences to what is necessary for the useful purposes of government.

TH. JEFFERSON.

PARIS, October 18.

Yesterday a discharge of ninety pieces of cannon announced the signature of the preliminaries of peace between the French republic and the Ottoman Porte. Preliminary articles of peace, between the Ottoman Porte and the French republic.

The first consul in the name of the French people, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, being desirous to put an end to the war which divides the two countries, and to re-establish the ancient relation which united them, have nominated with this intention, the ministers plenipotentiary, to wit:

The first consul in the name of the French people, citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, its ci-devant Basch-Muhassebe and ambassador Esseyd Ali Effendi, who after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles:

Art. I. There shall be a peace and friendship between the French republic and the Ottoman Porte; in consequence of which hostilities shall cease from the exchange of these articles. Immediately after said exchange, the entire province of Egypt shall be evacuated by the French army, and restored to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the territories and possessions of which shall be maintained in their integrity, as before the war.

It is understood that, after the evacuation, the concessions which may be made in Egypt to the other powers, on the part of the Porte, shall be common to the French.

II. The French republic acknowledges the constitution of the republic of the Seven Islands and Ex-Venetian territories, situated upon the continent. It guarantees the maintenance of that constitution. The S. Porte acknowledges and accepts for that purpose the guaranty of the French republic, as well as that of Russia.

III. Definitive arrangements shall be made between the French republic and the Porte, relative to the goods and effects of their respective citizens and subjects confiscated or sequestered during the war. The political and commercial agents, and prisoners of war shall be set at liberty immediately after the ratification of these preliminaries.

IV. The treaties which existed before the present war shall be renewed. In consequence of this renewal, the French shall enjoy, in the whole extent of the state of its highness, the rights of commerce and navigation which it formerly enjoyed, and which may hereafter be enjoyed by the most favoured nations.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in 24 days.

Done at Paris, Oct. 9. &c. on the first of the Gemâfy-ulahir 1216 of the Hegira.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
ESSEYD ALI EFFENDI.

LONDON, October 23.

Letters received by the last mail from Lisbon state, that a contagious fever, attended with the same symtoms as that which proved so destructive at Cadiz about a year ago, had broken out at Medani Sidonia, about twenty miles S. E. of that city, and carried off from fifteen to twenty of the inhabitants daily. The Spanish government, however, has taken the most prompt and efficacious means of checking its further progress, by drawing a cordon of troops round the town of Medina, to prevent all communication with the other parts of the kingdom, and by ordering the immediate employment of the disinfected process so successfully practised in this country by M. Cruickshank, of Woolwich, and in France by the celebrated Guyon de Morveau.

Wednesday several of our swiftest sailing vessels were dispatched from Portsmouth for the East and West-Indies, the Mediterranean, Newfoundland, and the coast of Guinea, with official intelligence to the respective governors and commanders in chief in those parts, of the signing of the preliminaries of peace. This measure, which appears to have been postponed for the purpose of enabling government to form a certain opinion with respect to the final restoration of tranquility, may be considered as a satisfactory proof that ministers entertain no apprehensions of any obstacles arising to prevent the conclusion of the definitive treaty.

The Moniteur announces that France is reducing her marine. The crews of the ships of war are to be reduced to the peace establishment, and "the advanced guard," the light flotilla, destined to form a diversion in the invasion of England, from Boulogne and Dunkirk, is disarming.

NEW-YORK, December 9.

We have been favoured by captain Lee, of the ship Draper, with London news-papers of the 22d and 23d of October, two days later than our former accounts. The interesting articles which occupy the succeeding columns, comprise every thing worthy of note.

In our preceding columns, says the True Briton, is found the Gazette official accounts of the surrender of Alexandria, the garrison of which place consisted of from nine to ten thousand men, on the 2d of September. Though the political situation of Europe at present renders this event of less importance than it would have been deemed a month sooner, it is impossible to read without pleasure the proofs of British ardor and courage which the letter of general Hutchinson contains. To that officer the praise of modesty is not less due than that of military talent.

By the terms of the capitulation the forts and town of Alexandria were to be evacuated in ten days after the signing of the capitulation, and the embarkation of the garrison for France was to take place in the same period. The article which is now of most moment is the 6th in the order of those proposed, by the rejection of which and the following article, all the ships and vessels of the French and their allies, whether ships of war or merchantmen, both in Alexandria and that might arrive there after the capitulation, become prizes; and, by the representation of both parties, the number of these must be very considerable. Nor are the French permitted to avail themselves of the spoils which their literati had with so much labour collected; and the Arabian manuscripts, statues, and other collections made for the French republic, are to be considered as public property. Hostages were to be given for the due observance of the treaty.

The manner in which the last event of the war has been conducted and terminated, is such as must leave on the minds of every nation in Europe a sense of the value of our alliance, and the danger of our hostility. It is with pleasure we see that the fall of Alexandria has been purchased with so little bloodshed in comparison to the object obtained. That it is doubly secured to its original possessors, both by the valor of our troops, and by the good faith of our statesmen, in negotiation, must be additional matter for congratulation, and it must give great confidence to the nation to see that the safety of our East-India possessions can be established by force, if treaties should ever be found insufficient to their protection.

BALTIMORE, December 9.

By a letter from a respectable gentleman in England, to his friend in Newburyport, we are informed, that a loan of FIFTY MILLIONS sterling had been requested from the people by the British minister.

Mr. Otto, whom it is ſaid the French government intend to ſend as ambaſſador to the United States, is a native of Switzerland: He reſided in this country in quality of ſecretary to M. Luzerne, the ſecond miniſter from France, in the year 1779.

December 11.

The ſenate have re-appointed Mr. Otis their ſecretary.

Annapolis, December 17.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE humane heart muſt be moſt agreeably delighted when it recurs to the exertions of ſome benevolent youths, who, actuated ſolely by an ardent deſire to reſcue their fellow creatures from the miſeries and wants always concomitant on the ſeverities of the impending ſeaſon, ſtept forth with the laudable intention of alleviating their diſtreſſes; for this purpoſe they expoſed themſelves to the criticiſm, and perhaps ridicule, of one of the moſt enlightened and judicious audiences in the union, but they happily ſucceeded, they fortunately met the moſt deciſive applauſe of their fellow-citizens, and, far from ſplitting on that rock the bane of many, were an honour to the cauſe they had undertaken. For ſeveral nights they played to brilliant and crouded audiences with the moſt diſtinguiſhed approbation: But on Wedneſday the 9th of December, "The Revenge, or Captive Prince," was performed with ſuch promptitude and ability as would have reflected honour on the theatre at Philadelphia. That baneful and well concealed duplicity, Zanga's moſt prominent characteriſtic, was expreſſed with ſuch looks and actions as beſpoke the movements of his heart, and told before he ſpoke, the ſentiments of his character. But when he had obtained the gloomy purpoſes of his ſoul, and conſcience had infixed its ſtings upon his mind, he expreſſed his compunction in ſuch moving accents as ſunk into the heart of every auditor. The workings of jealouſy, which rend the boſom of Alonzo, and drive him to murder and aſſaſſination, were ſo viſibly marked upon his face, that nature, conflicting between friendſhip and revenge, ſeemed drawn, to the higheſt pitch of emotion. Carlos appeared, when in yielding his Leonora to the embraces of another, as if his mind acted on by the two ſofteſt paſſions, had agitated every atom of his ſyſtem. Manuel and Alvarez were filled characteriſtically, and the dignified Don was announced in every look of Alvarez. Leonora and Iſabella were applauded in the moſt dignified and honorary manner.

Nor does the farce "Miſs in her Teens," deſerve inferiority in praiſe; each character was filled in the moſt ſuitable manner. Loveit, through the whole, maintained that manly ſpirit which always diſtinguiſhes the real lover from the fopling or the bragadocio. Puff was played in a maſterly manner, and was all the author contemplated, all the audience wiſhed. Fribble was filled in a manner that perhaps was never rivalled on any ſtage, the frivolity and levity attached to his character were as fully ſuſtained as the beſt actor could have done it; and let me add, that if the character had been written by the author to have ſuited the gentleman to whoſe talents it was conſigned, it could not poſſibly have met with more juſt applauſe. The pompous declamations, the vaunting boaſts of Flaſh were expreſſed in ſuch a terrific voice, and with looks that ſeemed to denounce vengeance on all oppoſers, that he obtained the moſt marked applauſe. The young gentleman who performed Jaſper acted admirably. Miſs Biddy Bellair far exceeded the expectations of her moſt ardent friends. She appeared with all that ſimplicity in love which characterizes the maid juſt emerged from the tutorage of her governante, and uſhered into the world. Tag, was more than the intimate friends of that gentleman (though his talents are generally known and admired) dared to hope. The beſt comic actreſs could not have performed the artful chamber-maid better than he did.

But while I trump the praiſe of the gentlemen, ſhall I overlook the ladies who danced the "Minuet de la Cour," and to whom the audience is indebted beyond the expreſſion of language?

Theſe ladies (one of whom had not paſſed the verge of childhood) moved with ſuch gracefulneſs to the muſic as raviſhed the ſouls of the ſpectators with extacy. Like two graces of ætherial mould, who had deſcended from the heights of Olympus, they won the hearts of all; the audience ſcarcely dared to breathe leaſt they ſhould diſturb theſe prodigies of dancing. Let us then hail with joy, the era of intelligence when young men, not matriculated novices at the art, can give exquiſite ſatisfaction to an enlightened audience, and reflect ſuch deſerved and general applauſe upon themſelves.

DRAMATICUS.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the land at Thomas's Point to the upper end of Hallowver, which I rent of Jeremiah T. Chaſe, Eſquire.

CHARLES BOSTON.

December 15, 1801. 10w 7/6

Montgomery county, ſc. November 1, 1801.

I HEREBY certify, that RICHARD JAMES, living near Benjamin Gettings's tavern, brought before me, as a ſtray, a black GELDING, about thirteen and an half hands high, nine years old, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a white ſpot on the near ſide of his neck, a few white hairs in his forehead, ſhod before, a natural canter, brand appears to be thus, S D.

JOHN L. SUMMERS.

1

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad named ROBERT ARNALL, by trade a carpenter; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and linen trouſers, with other cloathing not remembered. I will give the above reward for bringing him home.

PHILIP WHITREIGHT.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining ſaid apprentice.

Weſt River, November 10, 1801. 10w 7/6

TAKEN up adrift, by the ſubſcriber, in the mouth of South river, a ſmall BATTEAU, fifteen feet long, three feet eight or nine inches wide, with two row-locks. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH LINTHICUM.

December 10, 1801. 10w 7/6

THE creditors of RICHARD RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to produce their reſpective claims, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, and all ſuch as are indebted by bond or note for articles purchaſed at the ſale, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits will be inſtituted without reſpect to perſons.

T. N. STOCKETT, Adminiſtrator de bonis non of Richard Rawlings.

November, 1801. 3

To be SOLD by AUCTION, upon the premiſes, on Friday the firſt day of January next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter,

THAT well known TAVERN and plantation, now in the occupation of JOHN WOODARD, upon the road from Baltimore to Annapolis, and where the ſtage ſtops to dine on its return from Annapolis to Baltimore. The premiſes have undergone a thorough repair, and are in complete order for the buſineſs.

There are few better ſtands in Maryland for a tavern, the general government being removed to the City of Waſhington has cauſed a greater intercourſe between that place by way of Annapolis and Baltimore than heretofore.

The payments will be made accommodating, a credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, the purchaſer giving bond, with ſecurity, and immediate poſſeſſion given, by

NATHAN VENNUMS.

N. B. If not ſold, it will be rented, and poſſeſſion given as above; the corn upon the premiſes, and a parcel of manure in the yard, with the crop of rye now growing, will be ſold on the ſame day. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

December 8, 1801. 2

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

JOSEPH HARWOOD, Clk.

7

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mrs. MARY DULANY, deceaſed, or to WALTER DULANY, Eſq; late of this city, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, thoſe who have claims againſt either of the above will produce them, legally authenticated, to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, December 8, 1801. 2

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, good lots for clover, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to,

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, December 8, 1801. 2

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has removed from the tavern, known by the name or Rawlings's Tavern, to the houſe lately occupied by capt. John Battee, about two hundred yards from ſaid tavern, where he intends to carry on the ſaid buſineſs, being well provided with every neceſſary for the accommodation of man and horſe, and by his aſſiduity and attention hopes to merit their future encouragement.

THOMAS ELLIOTT. 2

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of Doctor RICHARD J. DUCKETT, late of ſaid county deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, on or before the firſt day of March next, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, otherwiſe they may be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment of their debts. As there are a number of balances due on the medical books of the deceaſed, Doctor Clement Smith, Doctor Richard Duckett, and Mr. John M'Gill, are ſeverally authoriſed to receive payment of ſuch accounts as may be handed in by them reſpectively.

ISAAC DUCKETT, Adminiſtrator of RICHARD J. DUCKETT.

Prince-George's county, November 21, 1801. 2

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

FOR BETT, the property of a Mr. Bales, he was formerly the property of Samuel Harriſon, and broke gaol in June laſt, ſhe is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, and very woolly about the breaſt. Any perſon who takes up the ſaid negro and puts her in the gaol of Anne-Arundel county, ſhall receive the above reward.

JAMES HUNTER.

December 10, 1801. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly, during the preſent ſeſſion, to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay.

3 SAMUEL B. BEALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, in April next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in ſaid county, called SANDGATE, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding lands.

4X WILLIAM GLOVER.

Annapolis, November 24, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

6 HENRY THOMPSON, Charles county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

HENRY RIDGELY, of HENRY.

October 29, 1801. 7

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

7 ZACH. DUVALL, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to Saint-Mary's county court, in March next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in ſaid county, called GILMOTH'S HILL, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding lands.

JOSEPH FORD.

November 25, 1801. 4X

THE ſubſcriber being appointed truſtee by the honourable the High Court of Chancery for the purpoſe of ſelling and conveying a tract of land mortgaged by Samuel Hanſon and John B. Hanſon, of Charles county, to Joſeph Riddle and James Dall, merchants, of Alexandria, will offer the ſaid land for ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 22d day of December next, if fair, if not on the firſt fair day thereafter; this land lies on the Patowmack river, in Charles county, about thirty miles below Alexandria, is well adapted to the produce of wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn, has on it an excellent fiſhery, contains about eight hundred acres, and is, perhaps, better ſupplied with wood and timber than any tract of its ſize on the river. The land will be ſold in lots, or entire, as may beſt ſuit thoſe who are intereſted in the ſale, and the purchaſer will be required to pay the money immediately, or on the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Truſtee.

Charles county, October 21, 1801. 8X

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I ſhall petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

8X THOMAS BOND.

Saint-Mary's county, September 10, 1801.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for SALE at the Printing-Office,
Price, three eighths of a dollar.

THE

GREAT ERROR

OF

American Agriculture Expoſed,

AND

HINTS FOR IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTED.

4 By THOMAS MOORE,
Of Montgomery county, State of Maryland.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a negro woman named MILLEY, about twenty-two years of age, and five feet high, is likely, and of a yellowiſh complexion; ſhe has been ſeen at her mother's, near Mr. Ridout's mill, on the north ſide of Severn river, where it is likely ſhe will be harboured. The above reward will be given for bringing her home, or ſecuring her in any gaol, ſo that I get her again.

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, October 20, 1801. 8

LUSBY AND DAVIS,
Cabinet-Makers, Cornhill-ſtreet,
ANNAPOLIS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public, that they carry on the above buſineſs in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. JOHNSON BARNES, where any perſon may be furniſhed with mahogany and walnut furniture, on the ſhorteſt notice, and moſt reaſonable terms.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

October 20, 1801. 7

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family medicine store, Baltimore.

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Four years have ſcarcely elapſed ſince the introduction of HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general uſe, yet in this ſhort period upwards of *one hundred and twenty thousand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngeſt infant, or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offenſive within, particularly that ſlimy humour from whence worms and many fatal diſorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the ſtate of Maryland, renders the further publication of certificates in their favour, an unneceſſary expence.

HAMILTON's

Essense and Extract of Mustard,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for the rheumatiſms, gout, palſey, ſprains and bruiſes, white ſwellings, old ſtrains and relaxations, numbneſs and weakneſs of the joints, ſtiffneſs of the neck, pains of the ſide, headache, ſwelled faces, frozen limbs, and every ſimilar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet and damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold and windy complaints in the ſtomach and bowels, flying pains and other ſpaſmodic affections.

The teſtimony of thouſands and daily experience, ſufficiently prove the ſuperiority of the above medicine over all others in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR.

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, catarrhs, ſore throats and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progreſs and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable; the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

Dr. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER,

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumous of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and ſilms on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meaſles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

The Restorative Powder
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry C. Soper.

"Kent county, Delaware.

"I have given the ague drops to a number of patients this fall, and with conſtant ſucceſs; in ſome obſtinate caſes they acted like a charm; the diſeaſe yielding in a day or two to this remedy, after reſiſting the bark for months, and when they had been thrown in, in the largeſt doſes."

For the cure of venereal complaints.

The patent Indian Vegetable Specific, prepared by Dr. Leroux.

GOWLAND's LOTION.

ANDERSON's PILLS, &c. &c.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

5

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 350 acres of valuable LAND, lying on a creek of Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, 16 miles from Annapolis, 50 from Baltimore, and 32 from the City of Waſhington; this land is as fertile as any in the ſtate, a healthy ſituation, as beautiful a proſpect as is on the Cheſapeake Bay, a good harbour, a fine ſituation for ſhip building, an excellent ſtand for a retail ſtore, being in a good neighbourhood, and within a few hours ſail of Baltimore; the waters afford excellent fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild fowl; the buildings are valuable, a good dwelling-houſe, 90 feet long, with more than twenty good out houſes, yards, gardens, and clover lots, 600 bearing apple trees, the fruit equal to any in the ſtate, a peach orchard, cherries, damſens, plumbs, and nectarinds. Part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid, and the balance ſecured by good bonds, on poſſeſſion being given. The land may be purchaſed at private ſale before the firſt day of November, if not ſold the advertiſement will be continued, and the land ſold at public ſale, at the ſubſcriber's dwelling-houſe, on the 21ſt day of December next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day.

DAVID WEEMS.

October 1, 1801. 2X

NEW GOODS.

Now opening at the ſubſcriber's ſtore, oppoſite Meſſrs. Turner and Smith, Church-ſtreet, Annapolis,

A general aſſortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are,

BROAD and ſecond cloths, Bath coatings, plains, half-thicks, roſe and match-coat blankets, carpets, &c. fancy cords, velverets, corduroys, thickſets, ſwandowns, &c. red, yellow, and white flannels, blue, green, brown, and black bombaſets and ſtriped wildbores, moreens, durants and Joans, dimities, muſlins, humhums, calicoes, ſhawls, black and fancy pattern'd ſilk handkerchiefs, men and womens worſted and cotton hoſe, men and boys hats, Iriſh linens, from 8s. to 7s. 6d. per yard, German dowlas, ticklenburgs, oſnabrigs, &c.

A very extenſive aſſortment of the beſt manufactured tin wares, warranted good, Japanned ditto. Likewiſe maſters of veſſels and planters ſupplied in ten minutes with *ſtops*, warranted well made, and at the moſt reduced prices. As the ſubſcriber conſtantly keeps up a very general aſſortment of blank books of all ſizes, ſchool ditto, paper, wax and wafers, playing cards, &c.

GROCERIES.

Antigua ſpirit, New-England rum, French brandy, Holland's gin, whiſkey, hyſon, hyſon-ſkin and ſouchong teas, loaf, lump and brown ſugars, pepper, powder and ſhot, tobacco, and ſnuff, all of which he offers for ſale on the loweſt terms, and flatters himſelf they will give general ſatisfaction.

STEPHEN CLARK.

October 21, 1801. 7

IN conſequence of a report which has been circulated reſpecting my leaving this place, I take this method of informing my friends in particular, and the public in general, that I mean to carry on the tanning buſines as uſual, and at the ſame place. I am now prepared to receive hides to tan from thoſe who will pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom, on the following terms, to wit: Hides at 15/. each, or one half for the other, kip-ſkins at 11/3 each, and calf-ſkins at 5/7½, and will purchaſe at the market price, as will ſuit. I hope my former attention will merit a continuance of the favour of my cuſtomers, and it ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to give general ſatisfaction.

W. W. NORMAN.

N. B. The above leather will be finiſhed in the neateſt manner for ſhoe-makers and all other of my cuſtomers.

Annapolis, October 24, 1801. 6

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of TURNER and SMITH being diſſolved on the 21ſt ult. all perſons indebted to the firm are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed to ſettle the ſame, and thoſe having claims againſt the ſaid firm are deſired to preſent them for payment.

ROBERT A. SMITH.

Annapolis, October 5, 1801. 10

Slave in Cuſtody.

COMMITTED to Saint-Mary's county gaol, on the 12th of September, 1801, as a runaway, a negro man, about forty years of age, by the name of FRANK, about five feet ſix inches high, very black, and has loſt part of his fore teeth, ſays he belongs to a Kinsey Ciddins, of Montgomery county; his cloathing an oſnabrig ſhirt, and country cotton trouſers, an old red plush waiſtcoat, one old red ſtriped ditto, an old hat and ſhoes. His maſter is requeſted to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be ſold as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county.

10

September 19, 1801.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol on the fourth day of September laſt, a negro, man by the name of TOM, as a runaway, who ſays he is free, and is from the State of Virginia; this fellow is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, and appears to be about 40 years of age; his cloathing a coarſe cloth coat, a green and yellow cotton callico ditto, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, a pair of coarſe ſhoes and ſtockings, no other apparel. The owner is requeſted to come and take him away, and pay all charges, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 1, 1801. 10

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 7th inſt. a negro lad who calls himſelf PETER, and ſays he ran away from a Mrs. Gray, of Baltimore-town, in the ſpring of the year 1800; Peter appears to be 18 or 20 years of age, about five feet one inch high, ſlender made, has loſt all the toes from his left foot, and part from his right, ſays he was brought from the Weſt-Indies when ſmall by a captain Fale, and left with the above-mentioned Mrs. Gray; his cloathing is a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, ſtriped nankeen coat, ſtuff jacket, old coarſe hat. His owner, if any, is requeſted to take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his priſon fees, and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

6

October 20, 1801.

ANNAPOLIS:
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